Continuing Legal Education . . . page 9

the review

College of Law Alumni Association, University of Kentucky, Inc.
winter, 1976

Dr. Lewis . . .

College of Law Alumni:

The College of Law has experienced substantial change and growth during the years of my absence. From a long distance most of the changes that have occurred have not been visible to me as they occurred. But on periodic visits I certainly have sensed them in the aggregate. The sensation I have experienced in watching the law college is similar to that of watching a ship come in to port from the sea. The ship's movement is not clearly discernible, but in stages the ship looms larger and its movement is thus dramatically evidenced. But perhaps those of you who have been geographically closer to the College have noticed change in this perspective also, proving that the perspective is a product not just of the distance of the observer but also of the fact that change in the life of an institution is more glacial than seismic in nature.

If glacial movement is the general rule of change two recent developments in the life and work of the College prove to be clear exceptions to the rule. Nor has distance obscured their visibility. The first of these highly visible developments is the organization of an association of Alumni who seem genuinely and selflessly interested in the College and its progress and quality. I have been made aware of this development by various appeals which have been made to me as an Alumnus, by reading "The Review," and, more recently, by the letters I have received from many of you. I have gained the impression that there is an abundance of graduates who share the feeling that has never left me—the feeling that the College of Law provided one of life's most interesting, productive and enjoyable experiences, and that if it had shortcomings—as what institution does not by one standard or another—it did not in any substantial way shortchange me. Indeed, when I attended Harvard Law School for graduate work and found myself among 250 students in some classes I was grateful that my law school experience had been on a more personal scale.

The Law School looms larger now, but I get the feeling during short visits that for the students it retains some of the flavor and atmosphere of Lafferty Hall. Still, its growth has made all the more imperative an active, *organized* Alumni Association. You have recognized this need, and I am sure you have already considered a variety of ways in which the College and its Alumni can be mutually supportive. I will not pause now to elaborate upon my early thoughts in this respect. But I do want to assure you that I welcome and appreciate the hard work of Dean Hardy and those of you who performed active roles in the for-

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the review

of the alumni association
college of law
winter, 1976

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alumni report

Class of 1940-49—**Everett H. Metcalf, Jr.**, '49, Partner, English, McCaughan & O'Bryan, Ft. Lauderdale, Florida; **Glenn W. Denham**, '46, attorney at law, Middlesboro, Kentucky; **Henry M. Griffin**, '49, Circuit Judge (6th Judicial District), Daviess Circuit Court, Div. I, Owensboro, Kentucky; **Frank G. Gilliam**, '49, senior partner, Gilliam, Weinberg & Gilfedder, Lexington, Kentucky; **Charles A. Sither**, '48, Director of Corporate Security, Occidental Petroleum Corporation, Los Angeles, California; **James M. Lassiter**, '49, Circuit Judge, 42nd Judicial District, Murray, Kentucky; **James E. Banahan**, '48, partner in Potter & Co., C.P.A's, and attorney at law, Lexington, Kentucky; **George E. Barker**, '49, Circuit Judge, Sixth Division, Fayette Circuit Court, Lexington, Kentucky; **John King Hickey**, '48, Director of Continuing Legal Education, College of Law, University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky; **Russel C. Jones**, '48, partner, Jones, Beard and Harrington, Owensboro, Kentucky; **Jack F. Mattingly**, '49, partner, Gess, Mattingly, Saunier & Atchison, Lexington, Kentucky; **Cabell D. Francis**, '48, attorney at law, Stanford, Kentucky; **James S. Chenault**, '49, Circuit Judge, 25th Judicial District, Richmond, Kentucky; **J. R. Gillespie**, '49, partner, English, McCaughan & O'Bryan, Ft. Lauderdale, Florida.

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Lewis Named Dean . . .

Dr. Thomas P. Lewis is Named Dean of the College of Law

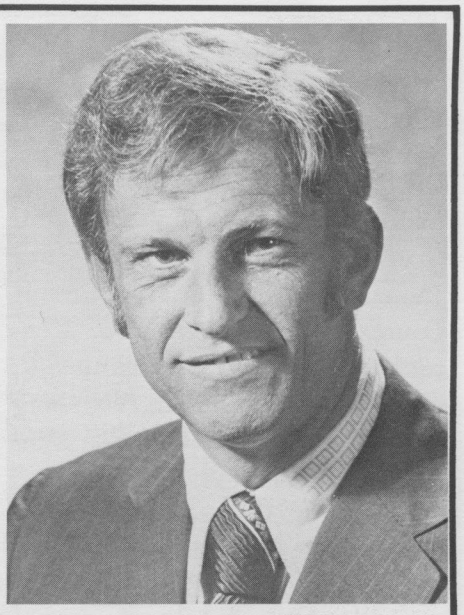
The University of Kentucky College of Law will have a new Dean on July 1, 1976. A Kentucky-born legal scholar, now on the faculty of Boston University, Dr. Thomas P. Lewis is a native of Ashland, Ky., a University of Kentucky law school graduate and a former professor of law at the University of Kentucky.

Dr. Lewis' appointment was approved by the executive committee of the University of Kentucky Board of Trustees on March 12, acting upon the recommendation of U.K. President Otis A. Singletary.

"We are delighted that Dr. Lewis has agreed to return to the University of Kentucky to become the new Dean of the College of Law," Dr. Singletary commented. "His qualifications are outstanding."

Lewis will succeed George W. Hardy, III, who resigned effective July 1 to assume the deanship of the Bates College of Law at the University of Houston.

Dr. Lewis completed his early education in the Ashland public schools, and earned the Bachelor of Laws degree at the University of Kentucky in 1954. After three years active duty as a Naval officer, he returned to the University as an Assistant Professor of Law. He was promoted to Associate Professor in 1960, and to Full Professor two years later.



Dr. Thomas P. Lewis

In addition to his teaching and research duties, he found time to complete his studies at the University for a Bachelor of Arts degree. During the 1959-60 academic year, Lewis was a Ford Fellow at Harvard Law School. He earned a doctoral degree from Harvard in 1964.

Lewis left the University of Kentucky in 1965 to teach law at the University of Minnesota. From there, he moved to his present position at Boston University as a professor of law.

The new dean of the College of Law is considered an authority on constitutional law, social legislation and labor law. A former editor-in-chief of the Kentucky Law Journal, Lewis is a member of the American Association of University Professors, and the honor societies Phi Beta Kappa, Omicron Delta Kappa, and the Order of the Coif.

Lewis and his wife, the former Nancy Ann Magruder of Ashland, have three daughters and a son.

Dr. Jack Duhring talks to the Seminar on Legal Medicine,

A Change of Pace . . .

Adjunct Professors and the College of Law.

By Betsy Browning

"My students run the gamut . . . from bearded liberal to coat and tie conservatives . . . and they're all challenging."

"There's a wonderful intellectual give and take . . ."
"Teaching is a change of pace . . . and a labor of love."

Why would busy, practicing attorneys give up their precious time to teach a course for the University of Kentucky College of Law? (Reasons other than money—which is good, but not spectacular!) The rewards aren't as obvious as instant riches, but, as several adjunct professors have told me, they're intense, stimulating and long-lasting.

An adjunct professor is, with a few exceptions, a practicing lawyer who agrees to re-enter *academia* to teach one or two courses per semester. The adjunct normally teaches his/her special area of expertise, and is given free rein to structure the course in his own way. The College of Law is fortunate enough to have five adjunct professors currently. They mainly teach courses for third-year students in various specialized disciplines—Legal Medicine, Workmen's Compensation, Estate Planning, Bankruptcy—and these courses are always crowded. After two years of theory and casebook law, third-year law students also are eager for a change of pace.

The adjunct is in a unique posi-

tion, as he is a faculty member without all the hassle of being a full-time unit in the academic establishment. Despite the responsibility, he can bring a fresh and different perspective to the classroom. I talked to some of our adjunct professors—Judge Joe Lee, Samuel Milner, Joe C. Savage, Alvin B. Trigg, Escum L. Moore, Jr., and Dr. Dwight Teeter—about their unusual avocation. I particularly wanted to know *why* these busy men would take on such a complex job, on top of their already overloaded schedules. I asked them,

Why do you teach?

"Teaching keeps me acquainted with the latest developments in the field . . ." **Judge Lee**

"To challenge my students to the opportunities and obligations they must accept . . ." **Alvin Trigg**

"It's a labor of love . . . a change of pace . . . and, to be a good teacher, you must like it . . ." **Samuel Milner**

"Working with students is great fun . . . they're always fresh, new . . ." **Joe Savage**

Any professional education is partly the rote memorization of masses of material—since you have to crawl before you can walk. By the third year, law students are ready to apply some of this knowledge to the real world—but they need practice skills to go with their casebook learning. I asked,

What specific skills do you try to give your students?

"I tell my classes what's worked for me . . . things that have been effective and things that haven't . . . particularly, how to present your case . . ." **Bill Moore**

"It may not be possible to prepare attorneys for the court room . . . we really need an internship environment . . . but I hope to prepare them, in some valid ways, for practice . . ." **Joe Savage**

"Estate planning is an elective—not a law subject. It's an amalgam . . . a number of subjects . . . an art . . . superimposed on the science of wills, trusts, life insurance, corporations, Federal estate and gift tax. It's a mixture of contracts, torts and other law subjects . . . and this is what I try to teach my students, incorporating the philosophies and techniques of estate planning . . ." **Sam Milner**

"liberal to conservative"

Despite the common bond of a high I.Q., students in law school today are a mixed bag. I wanted to know . . .

What are your students like . . . and do you enjoy them?

"They're always challenging . . ." **Joe Savage**

"I enjoy my students. There's a wonderful intellectual give-and-take. I hope my teaching serves as a catalyst . . . and I have to be on top of things all the time . . ." **Alvin Trigg**

"My students run the gamut . . . from liberal to conservative . . ." **Judge Lee**

"Students are changing. They're very different, even in the last 4 years. In 1966, when I was in law school, there weren't as many Phi Beta Kappa's . . . now, the law students are more intellectual than ever before . . ." **Bill Moore**

I.Q. and motivation aren't everything—just almost everything. I wanted to know:

What talents does it take to practice in your particular area of the law?

"My kind of law practice requires imagination, creativeness, research, work . . . and daring to be different . . ." **Alvin Trigg**

"I grade my students not only on their knowledge of the law, but on how well they can write . . ." **Sam Milner**

"It takes a special personality to be a trial lawyer. They're usually outstanding people—with similar personalities. Being a trial lawyer is a semi-ego trip. Trial lawyers are usually self-confident . . . verbose . . . flamboyant. This kind of talent is a God-given ability, and the personality type is similar to

Seminar on Law and the Media, taught by Dr. Dwight Teeter, listens to Paul Willis, Director of the U. Ky. Libraries, talk about copyright.

that of a neurosurgeon in medicine. However, only about 5 per cent of all practicing lawyers are trial lawyers . . ." **Bill Moore**

What's the worst thing about teaching?

"The greatest horror is grading finals . . ." **Joe Savage**

The adjunct professors are often a breath of fresh air in the law building. I wanted to know how they saw themselves.

How do you see the adjunct professor's function in the framework of legal education?

"Students listen because I'm involved with the real world . . . and, in my kind of law practice, and in teaching, you must be articulate. I hope to provide a taste of what I'm doing **now . . .** " **Alvin Trigg**

"The American Bar Association takes a dim view of overdoing the adjunct professor . . . as do the preponderance of legal educators. I believe the balance ought to be three-to-one, with adjuncts teaching specialized subject matter to fill a gap . . ." **Sam Milner**

"I hope to prepare them, through practical advice and experience, for practice . . ." **Joe Savage**

"The adjunct makes a good bridge between the law school and the practitioner . . ." **Judge Lee**

"To get the job done, it helps to hire a fellow who's presently practicing law, to teach students to try a case. Among other things, you begin to know your judges . . . to read people . . . to have empathy for witnesses . . ." **Bill Moore**

Law students are enthusiastic about adjunct professors—for instance, there is standing room only in the Legal Medicine Seminar this semester. Since a legal education includes no internship or residency, adjuncts bring to the law school the valid, fresh viewpoints that an internship brings to the fledgling doctor. The University of Kentucky College of Law is indeed fortunate to have such accomplished lawyers willing to be adjunct faculty members.

John K. Hickey
Director of Continuing Legal Education

Manfred Paulsen, Dean
University of Virginia College of Law

James Neal
Former Watergate Prosecutor

The Condensed Semester . . .

Continuing Legal Education in Kentucky.

By Betsy Browning

Few of us, once we graduate from law school, are anxious to return to the classroom situation. Any professional school is intense, demanding, exciting (hopefully)—and exhausting. Most of us want to use our new skills in the real world, and leave the smell of chalk and the casebooks behind.

Realistically, this never happens. As society is constantly in flux, so is the law. All over the country Bar Associations, law schools, and distinguished members of the bench are concerned about professional education—and/or the lack of it. Chief Justice Burger complained recently that only a small percentage of those who appear in court are properly equipped to do so. Specialization is looming on the horizon. Malpractice suits are on the rise . . . and the legal profession must be prepared for change.

Since very few, if any, practicing attorneys have either the time or the inclination to return to school for even 2 weeks—not to mention a semester!—the need for brief, intensive seminars has become clear. Most lawyers can take a day and a half, or two days from their frantic schedules to work in an intensive brush-up course on an area of the law that concerns them and/or their clients—jointly and severally. Out of this need to keep current and still have time to practice law came continuing legal education.

Across the country, continuing legal education is expanding rapidly. Thirty-nine out of the fifty states have full-time organizations, and California, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Florida, Illinois, Massachusetts, Missouri, Nevada, New York, Pennsylvania, Texas, Virginia and Wisconsin have more than one group. There are associate members from Nigeria, Australia, the Phillippines and Israel. Out of all these active programs, an amazing spectrum of seminars can be found. They range from BUSINESS IN TROUBLE and ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY, LEGAL PROBLEMS OF MUSEUM ADMINISTRATION . . . WHEN HAPPINESS IS BEING MARRIED . . . ADMIRALTY . . . FARM AND RANCH LAW . . . MALPRACTICE . . . LIFETIME AND TESTAMENTARY PLANNING . . . INTERNATIONAL LAW . . . ENVIRONMENTAL LAW . . . PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS . . . WORKMAN'S COMPENSATION . . . and the old standbys, TRIAL PRACTICE PROCEDURE and TAXATION. These varied programs last anywhere from one to two days to eight days . . . with an occasional 10-week or semester-long course that meets once a week in a Law Center or Law School. The programs vary in subject matter by locale . . . Alabama offers MARITIME PERSONAL INJURY; California has an annual ENTERTAINMENT LAW INSTITUTE; the District of Columbia holds the ABA NATIONAL INSTITUTE ON EAST-WEST INVESTMENT (joint ventures between capitalist and communist enterprises in the East, the West and the Third World); Texas offers MINERAL LAW—naturally; and Washington offers LAND USE REGULATION AND ENVIRONMENTAL LAWS, plus the wonderful MANAGEMENT OF A LAWYER'S LIFE . . . a seminar on personal planning for lawyers and for spouses. Depending on your locale, or area of interest, attorneys can find a program for almost anything somewhere in the continental United States.

Dean George W. Hardy III of the University of Kentucky College of Law—in conjunction with the Kentucky Bar Association—

launched Kentucky's program late in 1973. The first seminar, on bankruptcy, was held in the courtroom of the College of Law on October 12 and 13, 1973, and began this growing continuum of Continuing Legal Education.

Since then, 25 seminars and one short course have been held—most of them in Lexington. The average seminar lasts for a day and a half—although 5 have lasted only one day, and one short course was held for a full week. These "brief semesters" have covered such varying and timely subjects as: Domestic Relations; Professional Responsibility; Workmen's Comp; Estate Planning; Kentucky Penal Code; No Fault Insurance; Kentucky Corporation Law; Law and Medicine; Federal Rules of Evidence; General Practice Review; Labor Law; Recent Developments in Kentucky Law; Civil Trial Procedure; and others.

Fourteen of the seminars have been recorded on black and white videotape, and on audio-cassette tape. When the seminars are finished, the audio-tapes are transcribed, edited, and further edited by the speakers from that seminar. Then, a final draft is put together, printed, bound and sent to every paid participant in that particular session. Extra copies are available for sale to lawyers, students, and anyone else interested in the specific area . . . of the law. The audio tapes can be bought individually, or in sets. We don't sell the video tapes . . . we rent them, for a nominal fee, to bar associations and other law schools. Law professors, particularly, find these tapes useful to implement classroom and casebook teaching.

Much of the difficult and time-consuming spadework for this vital and growing program has been done by John K. Hickey, Director of Continuing Legal Education. Mr. Hickey is a 1948 graduate of the University of Kentucky College of Law, has an M.A. in International Affairs from George Washington University, and is a graduate of the Air War College. He is a member of the Bar in Kentucky and Colorado.

Since November, 1973, he has been Director of Continuing Legal Education, College of Law, University of Kentucky. It has been through Mr. Hickey's unflagging diligence and concern that this program of continuing legal education has grown and is flourishing. It is Mr. Hickey who contacts the distinguished speakers; plans the programs and makes all the complex logistical arrangements; serves as a liason between C.L.E. and the Kentucky Bar Association; works with the University of Louisville College of Law and Chase Law School; and keeps all these intricate wheels within wheels turning. He is ably assisted by Ms. Joyce Hunt—who not only keeps all the paperwork in order, registers seminar participants and handles microphones, but knows exactly how many doughnuts will be consumed by audience, faculty, and passing hungry students—never seems to miscount!—and pours a mean cup of coffee.

We asked Mr. Hickey how he was able to attract such superior speakers. "I watch the various journals and other publications to see who is writing on the subject we're going to focus on, and who is deeply involved in the most current developments of this area of the law. Usually, these men and women are happy to take part in a seminar on their field . . . and we've been very fortunate to have had such cooperation from the bar and other professionals." Whatever Mr. Hickey's magic words are, they work. Among others, these experts are among those who have appeared in the CLE workshops in the last year.

SEMINAR ON JUVENILE LAW AND PROCEDURE:

Manrad G. Paulsen, Dean and Professor of Law, School of Law, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Virginia.

SEMINAR ON LABOR LAW:

Jeter S. Ray, Former Regional Trial Attorney and Deputy Solicitor, United States Department of Labor, Nashville, Tennessee.

WORKSHOP ON LAW OF DEBTOR RELIEF:

Vern Countryman; Professor of Law, Harvard Law School, Cambridge, Massachusetts; Vice President, National Bankruptcy Conference.

SEMINAR ON LAW AND MEDICINE:

Harold L. Hirsh, M.D., J.D., F.C.L.M., Clinical Assistant Professor of Medicine, Howard University College of Medicine, Professorial Lecturer of Law, George Washington, Catholic and American Universities, Washington, D.C.

Charles A. Hoffman, M.C., Past President, American Medical Association

Dean Hardy, in his address to the Kentucky Bar Association Annual Convention in May, 1974, talked about the long range purpose of Continuing Legal Education.

"Pre-degree education is merely the first unit in the total process, which does not stop there. There are two post-degree needs which very clearly have to be met. One is currency—or keeping abreast. There are many who don't have the time to read advance sheets, or don't keep abreast because of the everyday mechanics of keeping an office going and keeping self and family fed. We need several forms of external stimuli to compel us to remain current. The need for currency is perhaps best met in the kind of topical seminar that the Continuing Legal Education program has thus far been able to present to you. One outgrowth of the need for assuring the lawyer's currency may be, of course, a recertification requirement. I believe there are seven states now that either have, or are actively engaged in the process of developing recertification requirements. I don't know that we have to rush headlong into recertification, but we have to look certainly at recertification as a potential part of meeting the need for the lawyer remaining current in developments in the law. The other need that has to be met is that for specialization. Whether it is formalized with a board certifying specialists, or whether it is informal, many lawyers are general practitioners, but many others are true specialists in the law and become specialists simply by a process of natural selection of a field and experience in it. Whether you talk about formal or informal specialization, continuing legal education as a part of the total process is of great importance. I think that we can begin to offer . . . a post degree curriculum permitting lawyers to receive education in specialized fields, with at least two levels to start with. One level would be to present programs of one or two weeks duration, depending on what the bar can tolerate in terms of time away from the office, or night programs, or whatever it may be. Such programs of a rather intensive and basic character would be presented for the young lawyer who has gotten out, begun to practice, and decided—for example—that, "I want to go into real estate development work" or "estate planning" or whatever. In other words, to present to the young lawyer some intensive educational opportunities which will permit him to make his entry into a specialized field with greater ease, confidence, and competence as well."

"there is more to do. . ."

Ben L. Kessinger, President of the Kentucky Bar Association, feels that continuing legal education is an "absolute necessity." "Most lawyers want to attend every program, but most practicing attorneys find it hard to take the time out to go to more than one or two a year. For the most important meetings—seminars that are particularly relevant to an attorney's practice—he or she will set their schedule and make the time to attend." Mr. Kessinger would like to see the C.L.E. Committee try to establish a voluntary program with a built-in incentive to induce even more attorneys to make the extra effort to attend one or more seminars. Such a voluntary program should, he feels, be geared to what will probably be a mandatory program in the future. "I'm really enthusiastic about the program, and I feel that it's vital for practicing lawyers to attend—or, if they simply can't get there, to read the seminar reports or listen to the cassettes. Personally," Kessinger added, "I go to as many as I possibly can, because I don't have any more time than any other attorney to read everything I should!"

Continuing legal education is obviously on the rise in Kentucky, as well as the rest of the country. With the rise of specialization and the possibility of some discreet professional advertising, mandatory continuing legal education is probable in the future. Kentucky's C.L.E. program is already outstanding, and geared for expansion. As Dean Hardy has succinctly said, the Kentucky Bar Association's C.L.E. goal is to, ". . . devise programs of an intensive character for the lawyer who is already an expert in a specialized field involving an opportunity for exchange with his peers, or sophisticated information permitting him to sharpen his skills, as well as to remain current." We look forward to seeing you all at our next seminar!

The Changing Court System . . .

By John G. Heyburn, II

Political observers throughout the state were astounded last November when Kentucky voters approved a constitutional amendment to reform the state judiciary. Fortunately, the Kentucky Judicial Council, formed several years ago out of the Governor's office to promote judicial improvement and efficiency, had anticipated passage of the amendment and had recognized that chaos could be avoided only if a foundation existed for implementation.

From this forethought was born the Office of Judicial Planning. Bill Davis, a 1972 graduate of the University of Kentucky College of Law, now heads a 16-person staff at Judicial Planning which bears the responsibility for developing plans to implement the new amendment. Davis is well suited for this new challenge: he previously held a similar post in California before returning to Kentucky, and he brings a quiet, determined competence to his present post.

"an active, working, traveling court. . ."

The scope of his staff's task seems to be everbroadening. Aside from having the responsibility for the legislative program in the just concluded session and the special session scheduled for after the fall elections, Judicial Planning has shouldered additional burdens such as implementation of the recently enacted bail bond legislation and the compilation of a comprehensive legal inventory of state facilities and procedures. In addition, plans are to develop a program of continuing judicial education for all the Commonwealth's judges.

Nevertheless, the Amendment is now first priority. Perhaps most urgent on the list of projects is the formation of the new Court of Appeals, which Davis hopes will

be operational by mid-summer. Davis envisions this body as an "active working travelling court." But first the nominating commissions must be established, rules of court promulgated, clerks and office help hired, not to mention the acquisition of offices and books for the justices. Judicial Planning must also propose the makeup of the new District Courts: the number of judges and their location. For this purpose, the office has for some time been gathering statistics concerning the level of legal activity in various parts of the state.

Furthermore, the staff will propose the jurisdictional parameters for all of the new courts established by the amendment. In addition, there will be an attempt to make all court rules uniform throughout the state—wherever practical. Judicial Planning also plans to standardize the methods of jury selection and polling throughout the state, as well as devising a system of sharing and pooling juries among circuit judges of the same county.

The most controversial legislation now being developed for the special session is the budget by which the state will fund the entire cost of the new Court of Justice. At issue is the method of financing: in what manner will local court revenues be distributed between the locality, which has come to rely upon the fines as profits of the judicial system, and state government, which must receive much of this revenue in order to support the judiciary statewide? Davis says that his office hopes to be able to determine what alternatives may feasibly provide proper funding for the Court without too harshly depriving local government of expected revenues.

The scope of his task seems ever broadening. . .

On July 1 of this year, the Planning Office will become the official arm of the Chief Justice as the administrative office of the Court of Justice, thus its job is a continuing one. Davis hopes that his office can constantly monitor the effects of the new legislation for any significant impact on the state's trial courts.

There is no question that the Amendment and the Office of Judicial Planning will bring a new planning effort and modernization to the administration of Kentucky's courts.

the Alumni . . .

mation of the Alumni Association. I will seek energetically to help build upon the strong foundation you have created.

The second development that has been highly visible to me during the last few years is the creation—I might say the "take-off"—of a Continuing Legal Education Program. As a member of the Kentucky Bar I receive announcements of the programs offered by CLE, and the scope and apparent quality of the entire effort are truly remarkable. Perhaps more than anything else this program demonstrates the kind of healthy relationship that can be established between the College and the Bar. All participants stand to gain and it would not surprise me to see a program such as this work subtle long-range changes—for the good—in the quality of the College as well as in the practice of the profession. I hardly need add that this effort, also begun under the leadership of George Hardy, will receive my warm support.

I look forward to returning to Kentucky and to the College of Law. I am especially anxious to renew old acquaintances, and to meet those of you who have earned the status of Alumni since my departure in 1965. See you soon.

Thomas P. Lewis

COUNCIL FOR ADVANCEMENT OF LEGAL EDUCATION
1719 PACKARD BUILDING, PHILADELPHIA, PA. 19102 (215) 491-0400

Dear Fellow Lawyer:

I write on behalf of the lawyers listed on this letter and myself. We are lawyers from different parts of the country and graduates of various law schools. In common, however, we share a deep interest in the improvement of our legal institutions and in the health of the nation's law schools.

We write to ask you to reflect carefully upon the situation of your own law school at this time, and of America's law schools in general. When we pause to think about it, it is not hard to see why our law schools are confronted with difficult problems these days. On the demand side, the burdens placed upon them are rising steadily. The explosion of law requires bigger and more expensive law libraries; whole new areas of modern law have developed and must be taught; traditional subjects like property have splintered into specialties; law faculties must be increased correspondingly; with student enrollments increasing, facilities are severely crowded in most schools; and diversification of student bodies has produced greater needs for scholarship and loan funds.

On the dollar supply side, however, the position of our law schools is narrowly confined. Like all of us, law schools are suffering the erosions of inflation. Tuitions have been raised and raised until little more relief can be expected from that source. Unlike many other university departments and schools, the law schools receive neither federal funding nor governmental research grants. Foundation grants to law schools have for a number of reasons been few, short-lived and limited in purpose. Very few law schools have substantial endowment funds. And unlike some other fields, the law schools have no supporting constituencies outside the legal profession itself.

It is worth considering what our law schools provide for lawyers and for society at large. From our law schools came our own professional training from which we profit in every way throughout our lives. From our law schools came those whom we recruit to our firms and call upon for every kind of public service. And from our law schools comes an unending flow of ideas, commentary, research, and reference materials directed towards the improvement of our law and our legal institutions.

Your law school needs and seeks to enlist your interest, your participation and your financial support. We believe every lawyer has a responsibility to respond affirmatively. We felt sufficiently strongly about it to send you this letter. For too long, our law school deans have had to argue the case for legal education almost alone, without organized support from the practicing bar. The tradition of the bar was once otherwise, as practitioners formerly accepted with pride the responsibility for training future members of the profession. Over the past century, our law schools have emerged as the primary instrument for such professional education. But we believe that that development does not relieve the bar of its responsibility to be interested in, to keep informed about, to criticize constructively, to support our institutions of legal education, and to help explain to non-lawyers the significant contribution made by our law schools to American society as a whole.

We hope you will agree. If the bar does not care about its law schools, who then will?

Sincerely yours,

Bernard G. Segal

Bernard G. Segal
Chairman
Council for Advancement of Legal Education

dean's brief

LAW ALUMNI ASSOCIATION
COLLEGE OF LAW

UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY

LEXINGTON, KY. 40506

GEORGE W. HARDY, III, DEAN

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By Dean GEORGE HARDY

This is the last time I will be writing a Dean's Brief for The Review, and I do so with the predictable amount of mixed emotions. First, I want to thank all of the alumni of the College of Law for their interest and support in the three years I have been in Kentucky. I do not believe that any individual or group of alumni has failed when called upon to give needed support to me and to the school. For this I am abidingly grateful.

Second, let me say that I do not believe that the University of Kentucky could have found a better qualified successor than Tom Lewis. One of the difficult aspects of my decision to accept the offer made to me by the University of Houston was my concern that the College of Law might have to endure another interim period with an acting dean, and regardless of the capabilities of any person who might have been called upon to serve in that capacity, a school suffers inevitably from "drift" in an interim period. I am comforted now by the thought that there will be someone to assume a leadership role immediately upon my departure, particularly in view of the fact that the school has been so fortunate in finding a new dean. Tom Lewis is truly distinguished in the world of legal education. His roots are in the Commonwealth of Kentucky, and I believe that the alumni and the legal profession in this state generally will find that his interest in the continuation of efforts to make the Alumni Association strong and active and in working closely with the profession generally will be as strong as mine has been.

Finally, let me say that I believe that the active support of the alumni of the College of Law will become increasingly important to the maintenance and growth of quality in the College of Law. The fight for greater participation by legal education in the public funding base in Kentucky and elsewhere in the nation has barely

(*continued on page 16*)

begun. As I have said before in these pages, legal education is the most cheaply funded post-graduate or professional program in the United States. It cannot deliver the product demanded by the profession and the public on such a funding base. Your insistence on better funding of legal education will play a very large role in the story of whether the quality of legal education is improved. Additionally, try as we may to expand the share of legal education in the public funding base, it is unlikely that this alone will be enough. I hope that our alumni will respond well when the call comes, as it will, both for a program of annual giving by alumni and the stimulation of giving by others.

My family and I will leave Kentucky with many warm memories and with some firm friendships which we hope to maintain. For all of us, I thank you for your enrichment of our lives.

Don't forget . . .

On the occasion of the Annual Meeting of the

Kentucky Bar Association

The College of Law Alumni Association

University of Kentucky, Inc.

cordially invites you to attend

its Annual Meeting and Banquet

on Wednesday, May 12, 1976

Archibald Ballroom

Galt House

Louisville

$10.00 per person
Free Cocktails 6:00 p.m.
Dinner 7:00 p.m.
Meeting 8:30 p.m.

R.S.V.P.
Card enclosed

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